

LINKING AND COINCIDENCE INVARIANTS

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ABSTRACT. Given a link map f into a manifold of the form $Q = N \times \mathbb{R}$, when can it be deformed to an “unlinked” position (in some sense, e.g. where its components map to disjoint \mathbb{R} -levels)? Using the language of normal bordism theory as well as the path space approach of Hatcher and Quinn we define obstructions $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$, $\varepsilon = +$ or $\varepsilon = -$, which often answer this question completely and which, in addition, turn out to distinguish a great number of different link homotopy classes. In certain cases they even allow a complete link homotopy classification.

Our development parallels recent advances in Nielsen coincidence theory and leads also to the notion of Nielsen numbers of link maps.

In the special case when N is a product of spheres sample calculations are carried out. They involve the homotopy theory of spheres and, in particular, James–Hopf–invariants.

1. Introduction

Throughout this paper let $M_1^{m_1}, M_2^{m_2}, N^n$ and Q denote smooth manifolds (of the indicated dimensions) without boundary, where M_1, M_2 are compact and N is connected, and let

$$f = f_1 \amalg f_2 : M_1 \amalg M_2 \longrightarrow Q$$

be a *link map* (i.e. the continuous maps f_1 and f_2 have disjoint images).

Two such link maps are called *link homotopic* (compare Milnor [M]) if they can be deformed continuously into one another through a family of link maps.

Question. When can f be unlinked? More precisely: when is f link homotopic to a link map which is trivial in some sense?

In classical link theory two approaches to such problems have played a central role: consider either appropriate intersections or (over)crossings.

If there is some canonical notion of what a “trivial” or “faraway” position of f_1 should be, and if a homotopy F_1 moves f_1 to such a position, measure the *intersection* locus C of F_1 with f_2 in some way. (E.g. if the domain of f_1 is a sphere and F_1 is a nullhomotopy this approach leads to the standard procedure of intersecting f_2 with a singular ball spanned by f_1 .)

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If Q has the special product form $Q = N \times \mathbb{R}$ there are natural choices F_+ and F_- for such a homotopy: we can move f_1 in the positive (or negative) \mathbb{R} -direction until the whole image of f_1 lies above (or below) the image of f_2 w.r. to the \mathbb{R} -levels. The intersection of such a homotopy with f_2 corresponds to the *overcrossing* (or *undercrossing*, resp.) locus C_\pm of the projections f'_1 and f'_2 to N .

Whether we base our approach on intersections or over/undercrossings, the resulting unlinking obstruction will be all the more powerful if we register all relevant geometric data concerning the locus C or C_\pm as carefully as possible. One rather obvious strategy is to use the language of normal bordism theory. It keeps track of the relations between the stable tangent or normal bundles of the intersection or crossing locus on one hand, and of the manifolds M_1, M_2 , and N on the other hand. In very special situations this amounts just to framed bordism (involving stably parallelized manifolds), but in general normal bordism is much more widely applicable and flexible, and a much stronger tool than e.g. oriented bordism (if it applies) or (co)-homology with twisted coefficients.

An additional refinement was inspired by the fundamental work of Hatcher and Quinn [HQ]. It is easily overlooked that every coincidence point x comes naturally with a path, namely the constant path at the common value $f'_1(x) = f'_2(x)$. But this datum carries very valuable information. Keeping track of it and accommodating our obstruction accordingly in a normal bordism group of a suitable path space will in certain situations supply the necessary data needed to construct a homotopy which deforms maps away from one another or which unlinks link maps.

In sections 2 and 3 of this paper we define and study unlinking obstructions

$$\tilde{\omega}_+(f), \tilde{\omega}_-(f) \in \Omega_{m_1+m_2-n}(E(f); \tilde{\varphi})$$

which often lead to a complete answer of our original question (see theorem 2.13 below). They lie in a normal bordism group of an appropriate pathspace $E(f)$. In many interesting cases this space has an extremely rich topology. E.g. already the set $\pi_0(E(f))$ of pathcomponents may be huge (there is a natural bijection onto a certain well-studied quotient of $\pi_1(N)$, the so called Reidemeister set). The resulting decomposition of our invariants allows us to define *Nielsen numbers* $N_+(f)$ and $N_-(f)$ of a link map: just count the (finitely many) *essential* pathcomponents of $E(f)$, i.e. those where the corresponding components of $\tilde{\omega}_\pm(f)$ are nontrivial. This procedure replaces the often unwieldy $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon$ -obstruction (which e.g. lies in a group varying with f) by the numerical link homotopy invariant N_ε which vanishes precisely if $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon$ does, $\varepsilon = +$ or $-$.

A similar point of view was recently introduced into the study of fixed point and coincidence phenomena and lead to a coherent Nielsen coincidence theory involving manifolds with arbitrary orientation behaviour and dimension combinations (cf. [K 5]).

Our approach is also closely related to recent work of A. Pilz (cf. [P]). His invariant $\alpha_w(f)$ registers the decomposition of the bordism class of the intersection $F_+ \cap f_2$ (in framed, oriented or unoriented bordism Ω_*^{fr} , Ω_* or \mathfrak{N} – as the situation may permit) into components indexed by the Reidemeister set. This is strong enough to yield a link homotopy classification result when $m_1 + m_2 = n$ (cf. [P], theorem 5.4).

If M_1 and M_2 are sufficiently highly connected then natural isomorphisms (exhibited by Hatcher and Quinn) allow us to interpret $\tilde{\omega}_\pm$ itself as a link homotopy

invariant. It takes values in the $(m_1 + m_2 - n)$ th framed bordism group of the loop space ΛN of N .

In particular, this applies when M_1 and M_2 are spheres of dimensions $\leq n-2$. In this case there is also a well-defined addition of link maps and $\tilde{\omega}_\pm$ turns out to be compatible with this and other natural operations (cf. 5.2 - 5.4 below). Moreover a simple construction (using “meridians”) supplies many examples of link maps with interesting $\tilde{\omega}_\pm$ -values (cf. 5.7 - 5.11). Thus our invariants – originally conceived as unlinking obstructions – turn out to distinguish also a great number of different link homotopy classes. In some situations they even lead to a complete classification.

Theorem 1.1. *Assume $1 \leq m_1 + 1, m_2 \leq 2n - m_1 - m_2 - 2$ and that N is stably parallelized.*

Then two base point preserving link maps

$$f, \hat{f} : S^{m_1} \amalg S^{m_2} \longrightarrow N \times \mathbb{R}$$

are link homotopic (in the base point preserving sense) if and only if $[f_i] = [\hat{f}_i] \in \pi_{m_i}(N \times \mathbb{R})$, $i = 1, 2$, and if in addition

$$\tilde{\omega}_+(f) = \tilde{\omega}_+(\hat{f}) \in \Omega_{m_1+m_2-n}^{fr}(\Lambda N)$$

(or, equivalently, $\tilde{\omega}_-(f) = \tilde{\omega}_-(\hat{f})$).

This is proved in section 5; the relation between base point preserving and base point free link homotopy theory is indicated in remarks 3.9 and 4.2.

For an illustration we consider the case when N is a product of spheres. In section 4 we reduce the calculation of the framed bordism groups of the loop space ΛN (which accommodate $\tilde{\omega}_\pm(f)$) via James-Hopf-invariants to standard methods of the stable homotopy theory of spheres. This can be used in many concrete settings such as

Example 1.2: $N = \mathbf{S}^1 \times \mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^8$. The (base point free) link homotopy class of a link map

$$f = f_1 \amalg f_2 : S^6 \amalg S^7 \longrightarrow S^1 \times S^2 \times S^8 \times \mathbb{R}$$

is completely determined by the homotopy classes

$$[f_1] \in [S^6, N \times \mathbb{R}] \cong \mathbb{Z}_{12}, \quad [f_2] \in [S^7, N \times \mathbb{R}] \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$$

of the component maps and by the unlinking obstruction $[\tilde{\omega}_+(f)]$ which lies in

$$\Omega_2^{fr}(\Lambda N)/\sim \cong \left(\bigoplus_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\Omega_2^{fr} \oplus \Omega_1^{fr} \oplus \Omega_0^{fr}) \right) / \sim \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z})[X^{\pm 1}] / \sim.$$

Here two (formal) Laurent polynomials (with coefficients in the group $\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}$) are equivalent if they differ by the factor X^j for some integer j .

This follows from theorems 1.1, 4.1, remarks 3.9, 4.2 and the tables of Toda [T].

Example 1.3: $N = (S^1)^3 \times S^2$. Both for $\varepsilon = +$ and $\varepsilon = -$ every element of

$$\Omega_1^{fr}(\Lambda((S^1)^3 \times S^2)) \cong \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^3} (\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z})$$

occurs as the $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon$ -value of a (base point preserving) link map

$$f : S^3 \amalg S^3 \longrightarrow (S^1)^3 \times S^2 \times \mathbb{R}.$$

This and further examples will be discussed at the end of section 5.

2. The unlinking obstructions $\tilde{\omega}_\pm$ and ω_\pm

In this section we adapt the coincidence invariants $\tilde{\omega}$ and ω constructed in [K 5] to the setting of link maps. We will obtain the obstructions $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon$ and ω_ε where ε stands for the symbols $+$ or $-$ (and, in formulas, for the factors $+1$ and -1).

Throughout the remainder of this paper (unless mentioned otherwise)

$$(2.1) \quad f = f_1 \amalg f_2 : M_1 \amalg M_2 \longrightarrow N \times \mathbb{R}$$

will be a link map into a manifold of the indicated product form, and $f_i = (f'_i, f''_i)$ is the corresponding decomposition via the projections to N and \mathbb{R} , resp., $i = 1, 2$. Consider also the product manifold $M := M_1 \times M_2$ with the dimension $m := m_1 + m_2$ and the projections $p_i : M \rightarrow M_i$, $i = 1, 2$.

Our discussion will center around the space*

$$(2.2) \quad E(f) := \{((x_1, x_2); \theta) \in M \times P(N) \mid \theta(0) = f'_1(x_1), \theta(1) = f'_2(x_2)\}$$

where $P(N)$ is the set of all continuous paths $\theta : [0, 1] \rightarrow N$, endowed with the compact – open topology. Let $pr : E(f) \rightarrow M$ denote the obvious fiber projection.

If the map

$$(f'_1 \circ p_1, f'_2 \circ p_2) = f'_1 \times f'_2 : M = M_1 \times M_2 \longrightarrow N \times N$$

is smooth and transverse to the diagonal

$$(2.3) \quad \Delta := \{(y, y) \in N \times N \mid y \in N\}$$

then the ε -coincidence locus

$$(2.4) \quad C_\varepsilon(f) := \{(x_1, x_2) \in M_1 \times M_2 \mid f'_1(x_1) = f'_2(x_2), \varepsilon f''_1(x_1) < \varepsilon f''_2(x_2)\}$$

(where “ f_2 overcrosses f_1 ” if $\varepsilon = +$ and f_2 undercrosses f_1 if $\varepsilon = -$) is a closed smooth $(m - n)$ -dimensional manifold, equipped with the map

$$(2.5) \quad \tilde{g}_\varepsilon : C_\varepsilon(f) \longrightarrow E(f)$$

*In [HQ] (and [K 5], resp.) this space is denoted by $E(f'_1, f'_2)$ (and by $E(f'_1 \circ p_1, f'_2 \circ p_2)$, resp.)

(which sends $(x_1, x_2) \in C_\varepsilon(f)$ to $((x_1, x_2), \text{constant path at } f'_1(x_1) = f'_2(x_2))$ and with a stable vector bundle isomorphism

$$(2.6) \quad \bar{g}_\varepsilon : TC_\varepsilon(f) \oplus \tilde{g}_\varepsilon^*(pr^*((f'_1 \circ p_1)^*(TN))) \cong \tilde{g}_\varepsilon^*(pr^*(TM))$$

(since the normal bundle $\nu(C_\varepsilon(f), M)$ is canonically isomorphic to $(f'_1 \circ p_1)^*(TN)$). ■

If f is an arbitrary link map, apply this construction to an approximation of $f'_1 \times f'_2$ which is smooth and transverse to Δ .

In any case the resulting triples $(C_+, \tilde{g}_+, \bar{g}_+)$ and $(C_-, \tilde{g}_-, \bar{g}_-)$ determine well-defined normal bordism classes

$$(2.7) \quad \tilde{\omega}_+(f), \tilde{\omega}_-(f) \in \Omega_{m-n}(E(f); \tilde{\varphi})$$

as in [K 5], § 4; here

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} \varphi &:= (f'_1 \circ p_1)^*(TN) - TM & \text{and} \\ \tilde{\varphi} &:= pr^*(\varphi) \end{aligned}$$

are the relevant (virtual) coefficient bundles over M and $E(f)$, resp.

Clearly we have

$$(2.9) \quad \tilde{\omega}(f'_1 \circ p_1, f'_2 \circ p_2) = \tilde{\omega}_+(f) + \tilde{\omega}_-(f)$$

where the left hand term is the full coincidence invariant discussed in [K 5]. Indeed, all we have done here is to decompose the coincidence locus $(f'_1 \times f'_2)^{-1}(\Delta)$ disjointly into its overcrossing and undercrossing parts.

If we forget the path space aspect of our data and keep track only of the over- or undercrossing manifolds, together with the way they sit in M and with their “twisted framings” \bar{g}_ε , we obtain the weaker invariants

$$(2.10) \quad \omega_\varepsilon(f) := [C_\varepsilon, \text{inclusion}, \bar{g}_\varepsilon] = pr_*(\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)) \in \Omega_{m+n}(M; \varphi).$$

Definition 2.11. The link map f is ε -*unlinked* if

$$\varepsilon(f''_1(x_1) - f''_2(x_2)) > 0 \quad \text{for all } (x_1, x_2) \in M_1 \times M_2$$

(compare 2.1) or, equivalently, if the image $f_1(M_1)$ in $N \times \mathbb{R}$ lies strictly above (or below, resp.) $f_2(M_2)$ w.r. to the \mathbb{R} -coordinate when $\varepsilon = +$ (or $\varepsilon = -$, resp.).

f is called ε -*unlinkable* if f is link homotopic to an ε -unlinked link map.

Proposition 2.12. If f is ε -unlinkable, then $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f) = 0$ and therefore also $\omega_\varepsilon(f) = 0$.

Proof. If f is ε -unlinked, then $C_\varepsilon(f) = \emptyset$ and hence $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f) = 0$. Moreover, recall from [K 5], § 3–4, that homotopies of f_i , $i = 1, 2$, induce isomorphisms of normal bordism groups which are compatible with the full coincidence invariants $\tilde{\omega}$ and – if we are dealing with *link* homotopies – preserve even the decomposition $\tilde{\omega} = \tilde{\omega}_+ + \tilde{\omega}_-$. ■

The methods of Hatcher and Quinn yield the following converse result.

Theorem 2.13. *Assume that $m_1 + 1, m_2 \leq 2n - m_1 - m_2 - 2$ or $m_1, m_2 + 1 \leq 2n - m_1 - m_2 - 2$.*

If after a suitable link homotopy f_1 and f_2 project to smooth immersions into N (this holds in particular if M_1, M_2 and N are stably parallelisable), then we have for $\varepsilon = +$ and $\varepsilon = -$:

f is ε -unlinkable precisely when $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f) = 0$.

Proof. Our claim is valid for f and ε if and only if it holds for $f_2 \amalg f_1$ and $-\varepsilon$ (compare the discussion of (4.5) in [K 5]). After possibly interchanging f_1 and f_2 we may therefore assume the first of the above mentioned inequalities.

Apply the generalized Whitney trick construction of the proof of theorem 2.2 in [HQ] to the immersions $F_1 = F_\varepsilon$ (compare 2.14 below, or the beginning of our introduction) and f_2 , as well as to a nulbordism of the over/undercrossing data of $C_\varepsilon \approx F_1 \pitchfork f_2$. The resulting deformation will move F_1, f_2 to maps $\widehat{F}_1, \widehat{f}_2$ with disjoint images. Since the key steps of the construction are based on approximations we can make sure that it does not interfere with $F_1 \mid M_1 \times \{0, 1\}$ and faraway \mathbb{R} -levels. Thus f is link homotopic to $f_1 \amalg \widehat{f}_2$ and, via \widehat{F}_1 , to an ε -unlinked link map. ■

Remark 2.14. The previous proof is based on a generally valid alternate interpretation of our invariants. Let

$$F_1 = (f'_1, F''_1) : M_1 \times [0, 1] \longrightarrow N \times \mathbb{R}$$

be a homotopy which deforms $F_1(-, 0) = f_1$ monotonously in the positive (or negative) \mathbb{R} -direction until $F_1(-, 1) \amalg f_2$ is ε -unlinked, $\varepsilon = +$ (or $\varepsilon = -$, resp.). Then F_1 and f_2 define a pair of maps from $M_1 \times M_2 \times [0, 1]$ to $N \times \mathbb{R}$ whose coincidence manifold is essentially $C_\varepsilon(f)$, with compatible coincidence data. Thus the resulting normal bordism class corresponds to $\varepsilon \tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$ via the isomorphism induced by the projections $M \times (0, 1) \sim M$ and $N \times \mathbb{R} \sim N$.

This alternate (“intersection”) approach allows us sometimes to extend our invariants to link maps into more general target manifolds Q (e.g. if $M_1 = S^{m_1}$ and $\pi_{m_1}(Q) = \pi_{m_1+1}(Q) = 0$) ■

Now consider the special case that N has the form $N = N' \times \mathbb{R}$. Then $\tilde{\omega}(f'_1 \circ p_1, f'_2 \circ p_2) = 0$ since the extra \mathbb{R} -direction allows us to move $f'_1 \circ p_1$ and $f'_2 \circ p_2$ apart. Thus $\tilde{\omega}_+(f) = -\tilde{\omega}_-(f)$ (cf. 2.9). In fact, we can use the projection along *any* ray $\mathbb{R}_+ \cdot v$ in $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ (where $v \neq 0$) to study the over/undercrossing behaviour of link maps into $N' \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$.

Example 2.15: Classical link maps. Here $M_i = S^{m_i}$, $N = \mathbb{R}^n$, $n > 0$, and $f : S^{m_1} \amalg S^{m_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. Because of the linear structure on \mathbb{R}^{n+1} the fiber projection $pr : E(f) \rightarrow S^{m_1} \times S^{m_2}$ is a homotopy equivalence so that $\tilde{\omega}_+(f) = -\tilde{\omega}_-(f)$ is precisely as strong as the invariant (cf. 2.10)

$$\omega_+(f) \in \Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(S^{m_1} \times S^{m_2}) \cong \Omega_{m-n}^{fr} \oplus \Omega_{m_1-n}^{fr} \oplus \Omega_{m_2-n}^{fr}$$

In this decomposition we use the isomorphism $\Omega_*^{fr}(S^{m_i} \times X) \cong \Omega_*^{fr}(X) \oplus \Omega_{*-m_i}^{fr}(X)$ defined by the projection to X and by transverse intersection with $\{*_i\} \times X$; $\omega_+(f)$ corresponds to the triple

$$(\alpha(f), \omega_+(f|(S^{m_1} \amalg \{*_2\})), \omega_+(f|(\{*_1\} \amalg S^{m_2})))$$

consisting of the “generalized linking number” $\alpha(f)$ (cf. [K 2]) and of the overcrossing invariants of one sphere with just the base point of the other sphere.

In the dimension range of theorem 2.13 the second and third components of this triple vanish; thus f is ε -unlinkable or, equivalently, link nullhomotopic precisely if $\alpha(f) = 0$. Actually, N. Habegger and U. Kaiser [HK] have shown that the α -invariant classifies f completely up to link homotopy in the more general range $2(m_1 + m_2) \leq 3n - 2$, $m_1, m_2 < n$. (Compare also [S]). ■

In contrast to this example we will see below that $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$ is often considerably stronger than $\omega_\varepsilon(f)$.

3. Nielsen numbers of link maps and other link homotopy invariants

In order to get a better understanding of our invariants and of the groups in which they lie we need to recall a few facts about the Hurewicz fibration $pr : E(f) \rightarrow M$ (compare [K 5], § 2).

Pick points $x_0 = (x_{10}, x_{20}) \in M = M_1 \times M_2$, $y_0 \in N$ and paths σ_i in N joining y_0 to $f'_i(x_{i0})$, $i = 1, 2$. This choice determines a homotopy equivalence between the space $\Lambda(N, y_0)$ of loops in N starting and ending in y_0 , and the fiber $pr^{-1}(x_0)$ which consists of all paths in N from $f'_1(x_{10})$ to $f'_2(x_{20})$. We compose with the fiber inclusion to obtain

$$(3.1) \quad \text{incl} : \Lambda(N, y_0) \longrightarrow E(f) .$$

Proposition 3.2 (cf. [K 5], 2.1). *The induced map*

$$\text{incl}_* : \pi_1(N, y_0) = \pi_0(\Lambda(N, y_0)) \longrightarrow \pi_0(E(f))$$

yields a bijection from the so called Reidemeister set

$$R := \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \pi_1(N, y_0) \searrow \\ \sigma_{1*} f'_{1*}(\pi_1(M_1, x_{10})) \quad \sigma_{2*} f'_{2*}(\pi_1(M_2, x_{20})) \end{array}$$

onto the set of pathcomponents of $E(f)$ (Here $\sigma_{i} : \pi_1(N, f'_i(x_{i0})) \rightarrow \pi_1(N, y_0)$ denotes the obvious isomorphism induced by σ_i , $i = 1, 2$).*

Thus the rich geometry of $E(f)$ manifests itself already in a possibly very large number of pathcomponents. However, since the coincidence manifold C_ε is compact, only finitely many pathcomponents $A \in \pi_0(E(f))$ are *essential*, i.e. the corresponding direct summand

$$(3.3) \quad \tilde{\omega}_{\varepsilon, A}(f) = [C_{\varepsilon, A}(f) := \tilde{g}^{-1}(A), \tilde{g}|_{C_{\varepsilon, A}(f)}, \bar{g}]$$

of

$$(3.4) \quad \tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f) \in \Omega_{m-n}(E(f); \tilde{\varphi}) = \bigoplus_{A \in \pi_0(E(f))} \Omega_{m-n}(A; \tilde{\varphi}|_A)$$

is nonzero.

The (nonnegative, integer) *Nielsen number*

$$(3.5) \quad N_\varepsilon(f) := \#\{A \in \pi_0(E(f)) \mid \tilde{\omega}_{\varepsilon,A}(f) \neq 0\}$$

counts these essential pathcomponents of $E(f)$ (or, equivalently, the essential Reidemeister classes). This is a refinement of the concept of Nielsen numbers studied in [K 5], and we have

$$N(f'_1 \circ p_1, f'_2 \circ p_2) \leq N_+(f) + N_-(f) .$$

Clearly $N_\varepsilon(f)$ vanishes if and only if $\omega_\varepsilon(f)$ does. In other respects the Nielsen number is much cruder than the invariant $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$ which, however, has the drawback that it lies in a group which varies with f .

Proposition 3.6. *If two link maps are link homotopic, then they have the same Nielsen numbers.*

Proof. According to [K 5] (see the discussion of 4.4) any homotopy F from f to another link map \hat{f} yields a homotopy equivalence $E(f) \sim E(\hat{f})$ and an isomorphism of normal bordism groups which maps the full coincidence invariant $\tilde{\omega}(f'_1 \circ p_1, f'_2 \circ p_2)$ to $\tilde{\omega}(\hat{f}'_1 \circ p_1, \hat{f}'_2 \circ p_2)$. If F is a link homotopy this isomorphism preserves also the decomposition $\tilde{\omega} = \tilde{\omega}_+ + \tilde{\omega}_-$. ■

The Nielsen number $N_\varepsilon(f)$, $\varepsilon = +$ or $-$, is an example of a link homotopy invariant extracted from $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$ and taking values in a set which is independent of f . Another such example is $\omega_\varepsilon(f)$ (in the special case where N is stably parallelizable and hence $\varphi = -TM$, cf. 2.10 and 2.8). The invariant $\alpha_w(f)$ of Alexander Pilz (cf. [P], 3.9) can be interpreted as a third such example: assume f preserves base points (e.g. $f_i(x_{i0}) = (y_0, (-1)^i)$, $i = 1, 2$) so that the contributions $\tilde{\omega}_{\varepsilon,A}(f)$ of the various pathcomponents $A \in \pi_0(E(f))$ to $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$ (cf. 3.3 and 3.4) can be parameterized by the Reidemeister set R (cf. 3.2) which remains unchanged by base point preserving homotopies; then

$$(3.7) \quad \alpha_w(f) = \{[C_{+,A}(f)]\} \in \bigoplus_{A \in R} \Omega_{m-n}$$

where Ω_* stands for framed or (un)oriented bordism according as M_1, M_2 and N are framed or (un)oriented, resp. Thus $\alpha_w(f)$ neglects e.g. the map $\tilde{g}|_{C_{+,A}(f)}$ but still registers the decomposition of the overcrossing locus $C_+(f)$ into various “Reidemeister (or Nielsen) classes”. If $m = n$, this enables A. Pilz to obtain full classification results (cf. [P], 5.4).

Next we recall a result of Hatcher and Quinn (cf. [HQ], 3.1) which allows us sometimes to interpret $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$ itself (without any loss of information) as a link homotopy invariant.

Proposition 3.8. *Assume that M_1 and M_2 are $(m - n + 1)$ -connected.*

Then the map incl (cf. 3.1) – together with a choice of an orientation of φ at x_0 – induces an isomorphism

$$\text{incl}_* : \Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \Omega_{m-n}(E(f); \tilde{\varphi}) .$$

The framed bordism class

$$\text{incl}_*^{-1}(\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)) \in \Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)) , \quad \varepsilon = + \text{ or } - ,$$

is invariant under base point preserving link homotopies.

Proof. Our choices (including those which are incorporated in 3.1) induce isomorphisms

$$\Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)) \cong \Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(pr^{-1}(x_0)) \cong \Omega_{m-n}(pr^{-1}(x_0); |\tilde{\varphi}|)$$

and so does the fiber inclusion; this follows via a cell-by-cell argument applied to (projected) maps into M .

Similarly if F is a base point preserving link homotopy, the (generic) coincidence manifold $C_\varepsilon(F) \subset M \times I$ can be retracted to $\{x_0\} \times I$ and hence yields the required bordism in the fiber $pr^{-1}(x_0) \sim \Lambda(N, y_0)$. \blacksquare

Remark 3.9. If $n > 0$, then every (free) link homotopy class can be represented by a base point preserving link map f (i.e. $f_1(x_{01}) \neq f_2(x_{02})$ are fixed preassigned points in $N \times \mathbb{R}$).

If two such link maps f and \hat{f} are related by a free link homotopy F , then we have (under the assumptions of proposition 3.8 and provided $m_1, m_2 \leq n - 2$) that

$$\text{incl}_*^{-1}(\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(\hat{f})) = \text{sign}(\tau_1) \cdot \text{sign}(\tau_2) \cdot c(\tau_1, \tau_2)_*(\text{incl}_*^{-1}(\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)))$$

where $\tau_i = F'_i(x_{0i}, -)$ denotes the loop traced out in N during the homotopy, $i = 1, 2$, and the self-homotopy equivalence $c(\tau_1, \tau_2)$ of $\Lambda(N, y_0)$ is defined by

$$c(\tau_1, \tau_2)(\rho) = \sigma_1 \tau_1^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1} \rho \sigma_2 \tau_2 \sigma_2^{-1} , \quad \rho \in \Lambda(N, y_0) ;$$

moreover, $\text{sign}(\tau_i)$ equals $+1$ or -1 according as τ_i preserves the orientation of N or not.

4. Products of spheres

In this section we consider the special case

$$N = (S^1)^q \times S^2 \times \cdots \times S^{r_\ell} = (S^1)^q \times N'$$

where

$$N' = \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} S^{r_i} , \quad 2 \leq r_1 \leq r_2 \leq \cdots \leq r_\ell, \quad 1 \leq \ell < \infty$$

denotes the subproduct formed by the simply connected factor spheres. Pick base points $*_1 = 1 \in S^1$; $*_{r_i} \in S^{r_i}$, $i = 1, \dots, \ell$; $y'_0 = (*_{r_1}, \dots, *_{r_\ell}) \in N'$ and $y_0 = (1, \dots, 1, y'_0) \in N$. In view of proposition 3.8 the following sample calculation determines frequently the group in which our $\tilde{\omega}$ -invariants lie.

Theorem 4.1. *There are canonical isomorphisms of Ω_*^{fr} -modules*

$$\Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)) \cong \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^q} \Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N', y'_0))$$

and

$$h = \oplus h_k : \Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N', y'_0)) \xrightarrow{\cong} \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{N}^\ell} \Omega_{*-d(k)}^{fr}$$

where $d(k) := \sum_{i=1}^\ell k_i(r_i - 1)$ for $k = (k_1, \dots, k_\ell) \in \mathbb{N}^\ell$ and \mathbb{N} denotes the set of natural numbers including 0.

Thus the Pontryagin-Thom isomorphism $\Omega_*^{fr} \cong \pi_*^S$ makes the framed bordism groups of the loop space of N accessible to standard methods of stable homotopy theory.

Proof. Consider \mathbb{Z}^q as a discrete topological subspace of \mathbb{R}^q and apply the exponential map $\mathbb{R}^q \rightarrow (S^1)^q$ to the straight path in \mathbb{R}^q joining 0 to any point in \mathbb{Z}^q . This yields the homotopy equivalences $\mathbb{Z}^q \sim \Lambda((S^1)^q)$ and

$$\Lambda(N, y_0) \sim \mathbb{Z}^q \times \Lambda(N', y'_0)$$

as well as the first isomorphism claimed above.

The second isomorphism generalizes a geometric construction which was discussed in detail in [K 5] and which is closely related to James-Hopf-invariants.

Given a framed bordism class ν of $\Lambda(N', y'_0)$, consider the adjoint

$$v = (v_1, \dots, v_\ell) : (V \times \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}, \infty) \longrightarrow (N' = S^{r_1} \times \dots \times S^{r_\ell}, y'_0)$$

of a generic representative. Then for $i = 1, \dots, \ell$ the inverse image $W_i := v_i^{-1}(*'_i)$ of a point $*'_i \neq *_{r_i}$ in S^{r_i} is a smoothly embedded framed submanifold of $V \times \mathbb{R}$. As in [K 5], § 8 (see also [KS]) we may even assume that this embedding projects to a generic framed $(r_i - 1)$ -codimensional immersion e'_i into V . Its k_i -fold selfintersection yields a $k_i(r_i - 1)$ -codimensional immersion $e_i^{k_i}$ which is again framed since the intersection branches are ordered by the \mathbb{R} -component of the embedding $W_i \subset V \times \mathbb{R}$. Now for $k = (k_1, \dots, k_\ell) \in \mathbb{N}^\ell$ define $h_k(\nu)$ to be the framed bordism class of the transverse intersection of the immersions $e_1^{k_1}, \dots, e_\ell^{k_\ell}$ in V .

A straightforward generalization of the proofs in [K 5], § 8 (where the case $\ell = 1$ was discussed) shows that h_k is well-defined and $h = \oplus h_k$ is bijective. \blacksquare

Remark 4.2. The theorem above leads to an interpretation in terms of Laurent polynomials:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)) &\cong \bigoplus_{(j_1, \dots, j_q) \in \mathbb{Z}^q} \Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N', y'_0)) X_1^{j_1} \dots X_q^{j_q} \\ &= \Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N', y'_0)) [X_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, X_q^{\pm 1}]. \end{aligned}$$

Expressed in this language the operation $c(\tau_1, \tau_2)_*$ discussed in remark 3.9 amounts just to multiplication with a fixed monomial $X_1^{j_1} \dots X_q^{j_q}$. Thus we conclude (under the assumptions of proposition 3.8 and provided $m_1, m_2 \leq n - 2$) that $\text{incl}_*^{-1}(\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f))$, considered up to multiplication with such monomials, is invariant under base point free link homotopies.

(Note the analogy to Alexander polynomials).

5. Spherical link maps

In this section we discuss the case where M_i is the sphere S^{m_i} , equipped with a base point x_{0i} , $i = 1, 2$. Also choose base points $y_{01} \neq y_{02}$ and y_0 in N and paths σ_1 and σ_2 in N joining y_0 to y_{01} and y_{02} , resp. Let $BLM_{m_1, m_2}(N \times \mathbb{R})$ denote the set of base point preserving link homotopy classes of base point preserving link maps

$$f = f_1 \amalg f_2 : S^{m_1} \amalg S^{m_2} \longrightarrow N \times \mathbb{R}$$

(i.e. $f_i(x_{0i}) = (y_{0i}, 0)$), and define

$$(5.1) \quad BLM^{(i)} := \{[f] \in BLM_{m_1, m_2}(N \times \mathbb{R}) \mid 0 = [f_i] \in \pi_{m_i}(N \times \mathbb{R})\}, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Now assume $1 \leq m_1, m_2 \leq n-2$ throughout this section. Then link maps as well as link homotopies can be deformed until the i -th component avoids $\{y_{0i \pm 1}\} \times \mathbb{R} \subset N \times \mathbb{R}$, $i = 1, 2$. Thus we can add two link maps f and \hat{f} by “stacking them on top of one another” w.r. to the height given by the \mathbb{R} -component in $N \times \mathbb{R}$: shift the link map \hat{f} in the positive \mathbb{R} -direction until it is entirely above f and join base points along $\{y_{0i}\} \times \mathbb{R}$. The resulting addition makes $BLM_{m_1, m_2}(N \times \mathbb{R})$ into a semigroup with null element.

According to proposition 3.8 our choices determine isomorphisms allowing us to identify our $\tilde{\omega}$ -invariants with elements in a *fixed* group which does not vary with f anymore (for a more explicit description see the proof below). This greatly simplifies statements about link homotopy invariance, additivity, value sets etc.

Proposition 5.2. *Assume $1 \leq m_1, m_2 \leq n-2$.*

Then for $\varepsilon = +$ and $\varepsilon = -$ the $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon$ -obstruction determines a well-defined map

$$\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon : BLM_{m_1, m_2}(N \times \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)) .$$

For all $[f], [\hat{f}] \in BLM_{m_1, m_2}(N \times \mathbb{R})$ we have

$$\tilde{\omega}_+([f] + [\hat{f}]) = \tilde{\omega}_+([f]) + \tilde{\omega}_+([\hat{f}]) + \tilde{\omega}(f'_1 \circ p_1, \hat{f}'_2 \circ p_2)$$

and

$$\tilde{\omega}_-([f] + [\hat{f}]) = \tilde{\omega}_-([f]) + \tilde{\omega}_-([\hat{f}]) + \tilde{\omega}(\hat{f}'_1 \circ p_1, f'_2 \circ p_2)$$

where the last summand denotes the coincidence invariant (compare 2.9 and [K 5], 4.4 and 2.4) of the indicated projections to N .

In particular, $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon|BLM^{(i)}$ is a homomorphism of semigroups; its image is a group and invariant under both the left and the right action of $\pi_1(N)$ on $\Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0))$, $i = 1, 2$.

Proof. Let us first specify a representative $\tilde{g}_\varepsilon : C_\varepsilon(f) \rightarrow \Omega_{m-n}(\Lambda(N, y_0))$ of $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$. Since $m - n + 1 < m_i$ the projection of $C_\varepsilon(f) \subset S^{m_1} \times S^{m_2}$ to S^{m_i} generically avoids the (antipodal) point $-x_{0i}$ and hence allows a retraction ρ_i in S^{m_i} to the base point x_{0i} , $i = 1, 2$. For any $x \in C_\varepsilon(f)$ the loop $\tilde{g}_\varepsilon(x)$ can then be described as the composite of paths

$$y_0 \xrightarrow{\sigma_1} y_{01} \xrightarrow{f'_1(\rho_1(x, -))^{-1}} f'_1(x) = f'_2(x) \xrightarrow{f'_2 \rho_2(x, -)} y_{02} \xrightarrow{\sigma_2^{-1}} y_0 .$$

If we compose f with base point preserving reflection r of S^{m_1} or S^{m_2} we change the framing of $C_\varepsilon(f)$ and its location in $S^{m_1} \times S^{m_2}$ but not the homotopy class of \tilde{g}_ε . Thus

$$(5.3) \quad \tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f_1 \circ r \amalg f_2) = \tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f_1 \amalg f_2 \circ r) = -\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f) .$$

If τ_i is a loop in N starting and ending at x_{0i} (and generically avoiding $f_{i\pm 1}$) and we use it to modify f_i via the standard operation, we conclude for the resulting link map that

$$(5.4) \quad \tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(\tau_{1*}(f_1) \amalg \tau_{2*}(f_2)) = \pm(\sigma_1 \tau_1^{-1} \sigma_1^{-1}) \tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f) (\sigma_2 \tau_2 \sigma_2^{-1}) .$$

Finally note that the overcrossing locus $C_\varepsilon(f + \hat{f})$ consists of $C_\varepsilon(f) \cup C_\varepsilon(\hat{f})$ and of the *full* coincidence locus of (f'_1, \hat{f}_2) . The proposition follows. \blacksquare

Next consider the invariant

$$\tilde{\tilde{\omega}}_\varepsilon : BLM_{m_1, m_2}(N \times \mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow \Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)) \times \bigoplus_{i=1}^2 \pi_{m_i}(N, y_{0i})$$

which enriches $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(f)$ by the homotopy classes $[f'_1]$ and $[f'_2]$ of the component maps f_1 and f_2 of f . In view of 2.9 $\tilde{\tilde{\omega}}_+$ determines $\tilde{\tilde{\omega}}_-$.

Corollary 5.5. *Both for $\varepsilon = +$ and $\varepsilon = -$ we have*

$$\tilde{\tilde{\omega}}_\varepsilon(BLM_{m_1, m_2}(N \times \mathbb{R})) = \tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(BLM^{(1)} \cap BLM^{(2)}) \times \bigoplus_{i=1}^2 \pi_{m_i}(N, y_{0i})$$

(compare 5.1).

Proof. Given $i = 1, 2$, let

$$c_i : \pi_{m_i}(N, y_{0i}) \cong \pi_{m_i}(N - \{y_{0i\pm 1}\}, y_{0i}) \longrightarrow BLM^{(i)}$$

be defined by adding the constant map with value $y_{0i\pm 1} \in N = N \times \{0\} \subset N \times \mathbb{R}$. Then we have the bijection

$$(5.6) \quad (BLM^{(1)} \cap BLM^{(2)}) \times \bigoplus_{i=1}^2 \pi_{m_i}(N, y_{0i}) \longrightarrow BLM_{m_1, m_2}(N \times \mathbb{R}),$$

$(f, [\hat{f}_1], [\hat{f}_2]) \longrightarrow c_2([\hat{f}_2]) + f + c_1([\hat{f}_1])$. Here the order of summation is chosen in such a way that according to 5.2 the sum has the same $\tilde{\omega}_+$ -value as f . The corollary follows. \blacksquare

Proof of theorem 1.1 of the introduction. Clearly the claim holds if $m_1 = 0$.

Thus assume that $m_1 \geq 1$. Then also $m_1, m_2 \leq n - 2$. In view of the decomposition 5.6 we have to prove our claim only for $f, \hat{f} \in BLM^{(1)} \cap BLM^{(2)}$ with $\tilde{\omega}_+(f) = \tilde{\omega}_+(\hat{f})$. Put $(-\hat{f}) := \hat{f}_1 \circ r \amalg \hat{f}_2$ (cf. 5.3). Then according to 5.2 we have

$$\tilde{\omega}_+(f + (-\hat{f})) = \tilde{\omega}_+(f) - \tilde{\omega}_+(\hat{f}) = 0 .$$

Thus it follows from theorem 2.13 that $f + (-\widehat{f})$ (and similarly $(-\widehat{f}) + \widehat{f}$) is link nulhomotopic. Therefore

$$f \sim f + ((-\widehat{f}) + \widehat{f}) \sim (f + (-\widehat{f})) + \widehat{f} \sim \widehat{f}. \quad \blacksquare$$

Finally we discuss a simple construction which produces many link maps with interesting $\widetilde{\omega}_\pm$ -invariants.

Consider the case where $N = N_1 \times N_2$ is the product of two manifolds of dimensions $n_1, n_2 \geq 1$. Then the base points take the form $y_{0i} = (y_{0i}^1, y_{0i}^2)$, $i = 1, 2$, and we may assume that $y_{01}^1 \neq y_{02}^1$ and $y_{01}^2 \neq y_{02}^2$.

Also consider the link map

$$(5.7) \quad e = e_1 \amalg e_2 : S^{n_1} \amalg N_2 \longrightarrow N \times \mathbb{R}$$

formed by the embedding

$$e_2 : N_2 \cong \{y_{02}^1\} \times N_2 \times \{0\} \subset N \times \mathbb{R}$$

and by a meridian (of radius ρ , say) which is based at $(y_{01}, 0)$ and which lies in $N_1 \times \{y_{01}^2\} \times \mathbb{R}$ (so that (y_{02}^1, y_{01}^2) is the only over/undercrossing point). Note that e_1 can be contracted within a normal ball of e_2 with center at $(y_{02}^1, y_{01}^2, 0)$.

Thus composition with e yields a map

$$(5.8) \quad \pi_{m_1}(S^{n_1}) \times \pi_{m_2}(N_2) \longrightarrow BLM^{(1)}$$

(compare 5.1). Moreover the inclusion e'_2 induces a monomorphism

$$e'_{2*} : \Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N_2, y_{02}^2)) \longrightarrow \Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)).$$

Proposition 5.9. *Assume $1 \leq m_1, m_2 \leq n_1 + n_2 - 2$. Then we have for all $[f_1] \in \pi_{m_1}(S^{n_1})$, $[f_2] \in \pi_{m_2}(N_2)$ and both for $\varepsilon = +$ and $\varepsilon = -$ that*

$$\widetilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(e_1 \circ f_1 \amalg e_2 \circ f_2) = \pm \deg(f_1) \cdot e'_{2*}(\widetilde{\deg}(f_2))$$

where the degrees

$$\deg(f_1) := \omega(f_1, *) \in \Omega_{m_1 - n_1}^{fr}$$

and

$$\widetilde{\deg}(f_2) := \widetilde{\omega}(f_2, y_{01}^2) \in \Omega_{m_2 - n_2}^{fr}(\Lambda(N_2, y_{02}^2))$$

measure coincidences with the indicated constant maps (as in [K 5], 1.11, 1.12, and 7.5).

Proof. Define $L_1 := f_1^{-1}(\{(y_{02}^1, -\varepsilon\rho)\})$ and $L_2 := f_2^{-1}(\{y_{01}^2\})$. Then the over/undercrossing locus is

$$C_\varepsilon = L_1 \times L_2 \subset S^{m_1} \times S^{m_2}.$$

The corresponding loops are described as in the proof of proposition 5.2: apply f_i to the paths resulting from a contraction of L_i , $i = 1, 2$. Since f_1 is nulhomotopic, the framed manifold L_1 is equipped with a trivial map and contributes to $\widetilde{\omega}_\varepsilon$ only via the Ω_*^{fr} -module structure on $\Omega_*^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0))$. \blacksquare

Often it is convenient to identify the framed bordism ring Ω_*^{fr} with the stable homotopy ring π_*^S of spheres via the Pontryagin-Thom isomorphism. Then $\deg(f_1)$ corresponds to the stable Freudenthal suspension $\pm E^\infty([f_1])$.

Corollary 5.10. *Both for $\varepsilon = +$ and $\varepsilon = -$ the value set $\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(BLM^{(1)})$ (cf. 5.1 and 5.2) contains at least the subgroup generated by the set*

$$E^\infty(\pi_{m_1}(S^{n_1})) \cdot e'_{2*}(\widetilde{\deg}(\pi_{m_2}(N_2))) \subset \Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0))$$

and by the left and right group action of $\pi_1(N, y_0)$.

This follows from propositions 5.2 and 5.9.

Example 5.11 : Spherical link maps into products of spheres. Let

$$N = (S^1)^q \times S^2 \times \cdots \times S^{r_\ell}$$

be as in section 4. Given $1 \leq i \leq \ell$, let N_2 and N_1 be the i -th higher dimensional sphere S^{r_i} (i.e. $r_i \geq 2$) and the product of the remaining factors, resp. Also recall from theorem 1.14 in [K 5] that $\widetilde{\deg}(\pi_{m_2}(S^{r_i}))$ corresponds to the image of the total stabilized James-Hopf-invariant homomorphism

$$\Gamma_i = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} E^\infty \circ \gamma_{k+1} : \pi_{m_2}(S^{r_i}) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \pi_{m_2 - r_i - k(r_i - 1)}^S.$$

Thus according to corollary 5.10 at least all the elements of the subgroup

$$(5.12) \quad \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^q} E^\infty(\pi_{m_1}(S^{n-r_i})) \cdot \Gamma_i(\pi_{m_2}(S^{r_i}))$$

of

$$\Omega_{m-n}^{fr}(\Lambda(N, y_0)) \cong \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^q} \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{N}^\ell} \pi_{m-n-d(k)}^S$$

(cf. theorem 4.1) occur as values of our invariants $\tilde{\omega}_+$ and $\tilde{\omega}_-$ for suitable link maps, $i = 1, \dots, \ell$.

Special case 5.11a: $\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{S}^2 \times \mathbf{S}^3$, $\mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = 3$. Here $\tilde{\omega}_+$ and $\tilde{\omega}_-$ take values in

$$\Omega_1^{fr}(\Lambda N) \cong \Omega_1^{fr}(\Lambda S^2) \xrightarrow[h]{} \Omega_1^{fr} \oplus \Omega_0^{fr} = \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}$$

(cf. 4.1). If we pick $N_2 = S^2$ and $N_1 = S^3$ we see that

$$(1, 1) = (E^\infty, \text{Hopf invariant}) (\text{Hopf map}) = \Gamma_1 (\text{Hopf map})$$

corresponds to a value of $\tilde{\omega}_\pm$; if we pick $N_2 = S^3, N_1 = S^2$ we obtain the same for $(1 = E^\infty(\text{Hopf map}), 0)$. Thus the invariant $\tilde{\omega}_\pm$ (even when restricted to $BLM^{(i)}$, $i = 1$ or 2 , cf. 5.1) assumes all possible values in its target group.

Both the invariant ω_+ (cf. 2.10) and the Pilz invariant α_w (cf. 3.7) capture only the \mathbb{Z}_2 -component of $\tilde{\omega}_+$, i.e. the framed bordism class of the overcrossing locus C_+ (without any nontrivial map into a target space or any nontrivial decomposition into Nielsen classes).

Special case 5.11b : $\mathbf{N} = (\mathbf{S}^1)^3 \times \mathbf{S}^2$, $\mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = 3$. By theorem 4.1 the target group of $\tilde{\omega}_\pm$ is as stated in the example 1.3 of the introduction. Moreover, every element $(1, 1)_j$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}^3$, lies in $\tilde{\omega}_\pm(BLM^{(i)})$, $i = 1, 2$ (cf. 5.1, 5.2, and 5.11a). So does also $(1, 0)_j$, $j \in \mathbb{Z}^3$. Indeed, the Fenn-Rolfsen link map $f_{FR} : S^2 \amalg S^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ (cf. [FR]) can be suspended w.r. to each component to yield a link map $\Sigma_1(\Sigma_2(f_{FR})) : S^3 \amalg S^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^6$ with nontrivial α -invariant (cf. e.g. [K 2], 2.1, 2.10, and 4.8); included in a small ball in $N \times \mathbb{R}$ and connected to the base points in a suitable way this yields a link map in $BLM^{(1)} \cap BLM^{(2)}$ with the desired $\tilde{\omega}_\pm$ -value. Thus

$$\tilde{\omega}_\varepsilon(BLM^{(i)}) = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}^3} (\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z})$$

for every combination of $i = 1, 2$ and $\varepsilon = +$ or $-$.

In this special case the Pilz invariant $\alpha_w \in \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$ is obtained by projecting to the \mathbb{Z}_2 -factors. It is much stronger here than the invariant $\omega_+ \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \cong \Omega_1^{fr} \cong \Omega_1^{fr}(S^3 \times S^3)$ which measures just the framed bordism class of the overcrossing locus without retaining its Nielsen decomposition.

On the other hand in some situations Nielsen decompositions are irrelevant and ω_+ captures more information than the Pilz invariant α_w .

Example 5.13. Given an integer $s \geq 1$, equip $S^s = \partial(B^{s+1})$ with the boundary framing inherited from the $(s+1)$ -ball and consider the link map

$$f = f_1 \amalg f_2 : S^3 \times S^s \amalg S^3 \longrightarrow S^2 \times S^3 \times \mathbb{R}$$

defined by $f_1(x_1, x_2) := ((\text{Hopf map})(x_1), *_{S^3}, 0)$ for $(x_1, x_2) \in S^3 \times S^s$ and $f_2(x) := (*_{S^2}, x, 1)$ for $x \in S^3$. Then $\alpha_w(f) = 0$ while $\omega_+(f)$ is nontrivial. Indeed, the coincidence locus $C_+ = S^1 \times S^s$ is framed nullbordant, but

$$\omega_+(f) = [C_+, g_+, \bar{g}_+] \in \Omega_{s+1}^{fr}(S^3 \times S^s \times S^3).$$

projects to

$$(0, 1) \in \Omega_{s+1}^{fr}(S^s) \cong \Omega_{s+1}^{fr} \oplus \Omega_1^{fr}$$

(compare 2.15).

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